

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA. PART xii.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

RHINOSCAPHA* DARNLEYENSIS, n.sp.

♂. Black. Clothed with scales mostly more or less bluish; the elytra with conspicuous markings.

Head with minute punctures; interocular fovea rather deep and marking the end of the median groove of rostrum. Rostrum about as long as prothorax; with rather large, irregularly distributed punctures. Antennæ rather thin; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first, the others all distinctly longer than wide. *Prothorax* apparently slightly longer than wide, but (by measurement) really slightly transverse; with rather small scattered punctures, the sides with numerous small irregular elevations, a small medio-apical impression. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax at base, sides slightly dilated to beyond the middle, with regular rows of large, sharply defined punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Legs* long and thin. Length (♂♀), 15-19 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, prothorax somewhat shorter, elytra conspicuously wider, abdomen more convex, and legs shorter.

Hab.—Darnley Island (H. Elgner).

The discovery of a species on Darnley Island brings this fine genus into the Australian region, although it has yet to be recorded from the mainland;† it is structurally close to *R. biundulata*, *R. tricolor*, *R. egregia*, and *R. consueta*, but readily distinguished by the blue scales; these are rather sparse on the

* Montr., Ann. Soc. Agr. Lyon, 1857, vii., p.47.

† I have had for many years a specimen (probably of an undescribed species) supposed to be from Queensland, but have been unable to get the locality confirmed.

head and mixed with setæ; on the prothorax, they form four wide but feeble longitudinal vittæ; on the legs, they are dense; on parts of the undersurface they are dense, but vary to green and to a bluish-white. The elytra, to the naked eye, appear to have most of the derm glabrous, but really have very fine setæ; the markings on each consist of an irregular patch near the scutellum of more or less rusty-red scales, becoming whitish or bluish at the edges, and connected with a smaller patch on the side; an irregular, postmedian fascia, with a short extension (on the fourth interstice) from same to near the basal patch, the scales whitish-green and purple, with a few rusty ones; and a small pale spot on the fifth interstice midway between the postmedian fascia and the apex; the suture on the apical slope and the side (except near base) are rather densely clothed with bluish or greenish scales.

CATASARCUS SPINIPENNIS Fhs.(?), var. INSIGNIS, n.var.

C. spinipennis is such a variable species, that it does not appear to be desirable to describe, as more than a variety of it, two specimens (from Shark's Bay) that differ from the ordinary forms in being much larger (12-15 mm.), spines at summit of apical slope much longer than usual (about as long as the prothorax is wide), and with very different clothing. The prothorax has, within a narrow median groove, a conspicuous stripe of pale metallic-green, opalescent scales, continued to apex of elytra along suture; on each elytron there are also several conspicuous patches of similar scales; a small one immediately in front of each of the discal tubercles, a conspicuous oblique patch behind the two, and another oblique patch between the median tubercle and base; at the corner of each puncture in the first six rows, from base to tubercles, there are four conspicuous granules (except at the green patches, where the punctures are smaller and granules absent); on the pronotum there are numerous small tubercles, and the eyes are more conspicuous than usual; the inner side of the hind femora are armed with numerous minute conical granules (but these are present also on the typical form, and on several other species).

A specimen (without locality-label) in the British Museum, differs in having the conspicuous patches and stripe of scales more of a golden-green, and the large tubercles somewhat smaller.

LEPTOPS FUMATUS, n.sp.

Black. Very densely clothed with scales varying from almost snowy-white to smoky-brown; in addition with numerous long setæ.

Rostrum moderately long; median carina distinct but densely clothed throughout; sublateral sulci rather narrow and closed at both ends; scrobes not very deep, slightly directed upwards posteriorly. *Antennæ* not very long but rather thin; none of the joints of funicle transverse. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, with rough vermiculate elevations, leaving a rather wide irregular median excavation; near apex with a conspicuous, impressed, irregular line, not quite meeting on upper surface, but meeting on lower surface. *Scutellum* round and distinct. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, strongly convex, sides strongly rounded and at widest fully twice the width of prothorax; with numerous tubercles, mostly acutely conical and of moderate size; suture with seven pairs of tubercles, the largest acutely conical and near summit of apical slope, the others mostly rounded; third, fifth, and seventh interstices with acute tubercles; ninth with a *Catasarcus*-like posthumeral tubercle. *Prosternum* unarmed. *Legs* rather long; tibiæ very feebly denticulate. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Broken Hill (Dr. Pulleine).

In the 1906 table of the genus, would be placed in C, *j*; it is about the size of *L. niveus*, but the spines are much more acute, the clothing is very different, prothoracic excavation larger and of different shape, rostrum stouter and very differently sculptured; the other species of C, *j* are all very different; *L. spiniger* is more acutely spined, and has the rostrum longer and otherwise different. The scales are small and round, and so dense as to almost everywhere conceal the derm; on the rostrum, antennæ, and legs they are nearly all white, but on the prothorax and

elytra they have a curious rusty-brown appearance as of having been irregularly smoked, the colour being more intense about the base of elytra than elsewhere, but on the scutellum the scales are almost white. The setæ are denser on the tibiæ, tarsi, muzzle, and apex of abdomen than elsewhere, but they are nowhere sparse; those on the upper surface are more or less golden. The only sign of the interocular fovea is a slight depression in the scales at its position. Seen directly from in front, the base of the elytra appears to be conspicuously margined by six strong tubercles; these are almost the largest, but the most acute ones are those on and about the summit of the apical slope.

LEPTOPS MUCIDUS, n.sp.

Black. Densely clothed with small, soft scales, varying from ashen-white to pale muddy-brown; in addition with numerous stiff setæ, becoming denser and thinner on tibiæ, tarsi, and abdomen.

Head flat between eyes, interocular fovea scarcely traceable. Rostrum moderately long; median carina distinct in middle, but not traceable to interocular fovea or apical plate; sublateral sulci long, narrow, and deep, but almost open posteriorly; scrobes very shallow posteriorly. Antennæ not very stout; two basal joints of funicle comparatively long, none of the others transverse. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous small tubercles or large granules; with a small medio-apical impression. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate, at widest fully twice the width of prothorax, with numerous small tubercles or nodes, mostly rounded, but a few subconical; with fairly regular punctures about sides, but the derm elsewhere mostly vermiculate-rugose. *Prosternum* unarmed. *Legs* rather long; tibiæ feebly denticulate. Length, 17-18 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Killerberrin (H. J. Carter), Swan River (British Museum).

The two specimens before me are probably females; in the 1906 table of the genus, they would be referred to *C. j.*, but their general appearance is very different from those of any species of that group, and at a glance they seem near *L. cacozelus*, from

which, however, they differ in many details. The scales are of almost even density throughout; on the elytra, the setæ are more numerous on the tubercles and the apical slope than elsewhere; on the pronotum, many of the granules are supplied with two or more setæ; the granules themselves are seldom conjoined, so that the surface does not appear to be vermiculate; on the elytra, the suture has two irregular rows of small tubercles, of which the largest (but still small) are a conjoined pair near summit of apical slope; there are fairly numerous tubercles on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, but the intervening ones are also supplied with a few, and there is an obtuse *Catasarcus*-like posthumeral tubercle on the ninth; altogether there are about thirty tubercles on each elytron.

LEPTOPS GRANIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Black. Densely clothed with small, round, muddy-brown or chocolate-brown scales; in addition, with numerous short, dark setæ.

Head with interocular fovea distinct. Rostrum not very long, sides rather strongly incurved to middle. Antennæ comparatively short and stout, but no joint of funicle transverse. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides irregularly rounded, base gently incurved at middle; surface vermiculate. *Scutellum* small and subtriangular. *Elytra* subovate, much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures; each elytron with three conspicuously elevated lines, of which one commences on the shoulder as a distinct tubercle. *Abdomen* with numerous small, shining, setiferous granules on all segments; a few also on metasternum. *Legs* not very long, tibiæ not visibly denticulate. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Harcastle).

On account of the humeral tubercles, the elytra cannot be regarded as non-tuberculate; consequently, in the 1906 table, the species would be associated with those referred to L, from all of which it is very different. On the elytra, the setæ are rather dense on the suture and on the elevated interstices, but sparse in between; on the tibiæ, they are considerably denser

than elsewhere, but not particularly long. The clothing is so dense on the rostrum as to partially conceal its sculpture; the median carina is distinct in the middle, but does not appear to extend to the interocular fovea or the apical plate; the sublateral sulci appear to be short and rather shallow; the scrobes are dilated and shallowed posteriorly, and appear to touch the lower half of the eyes. The head, on each side near the eye, appears to have a feeble, oblique ridge, but this is perhaps due more to a line of stiff setæ than to any actual elevation of the derm; there are certainly no distinct tubercles present as on *L. baileyi* and some other species, although the species is obviously allied to *L. frontalis*. There is a shallow medio-apical impression on the prothorax. The elytral punctures are large, but not in geminate rows, and a few are transversely confluent; about the base and apex the rows are constricted and irregular, but across the middle there are, on the female, between the suture and the first elevated line, three rows; between the first and second, four or five rows; between the second and third, four or five rows; and between the third and margin, five or six rows; on the male, the rows are three, three, three, and five in number. The female differs from the male also in being larger and wider, elytra fully twice the width of prothorax (as against about once and one-half in the male), and the legs are somewhat shorter.

LEPTOPS INTRICATUS, n.sp.

Black. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales; with stout setæ, rather numerous but somewhat irregularly distributed on upper surface, but becoming denser and longer on muzzle, abdomen, and legs.

Rostrum moderately long, sculpture partially concealed. *Antennæ* moderately long and thin: second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides irregularly rounded; coarsely vermiculate, with an irregular medio-frontal depression. *Elytra* suddenly wider than prothorax, not much wider at middle than across shoulders; surface very irregular. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ not visibly denticulate. Length, 11-13½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland : Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

In the 1906 table of the genus, would be referred to KK, from all the species of which its elytral sculpture will readily distinguish it. At first glance, it appears close to *L. globicollis*, but the scape is considerably longer than in that species, and the prothorax and elytra are really very differently sculptured. In some respects, it is close to the preceding species, but the rostrum is longer and differently sculptured, the antennæ thinner, elytra differently sculptured, and abdomen without granules. The median carina of the rostrum is hardly more than traceable on the smallest specimen, but on the others it appears to start from a small interocular fovea, and to terminate before the apical plate; the sublateral sulci are narrow and apparently open posteriorly; the scrobes become so shallow posteriorly as to practically vanish. The sculpture of the elytra is very peculiar, and appears to consist of irregularly elevated interstices connected with others by short nodes, giving the general surface a somewhat roughly vermiculate appearance; thus, although the suture has no distinctly elevated tubercles, it appears to be connected with the second interstice by about eight small nodes, each being placed at the distance of about three punctures; the third and fifth interstices have many such transverse nodes, the seventh has a few, but a few distinctly elevated tubercles as well; in consequence, there appear to be numerous narrow, suboblong depressions of undulating depths, between irregular transverse and longitudinal elevations, the punctures themselves are large but mostly shallow, but they become deep and regular on the sides and on part of the apical slope.

LEPTOPS MURINUS, n.sp.

Black. Densely covered with smoky or mouse-coloured scales, in places lightly mixed with white; in addition, with numerous stout, more or less decumbent, whitish setæ.

Head somewhat flattened between eyes; interocular fovea concealed. Rostrum stout, sides dilated from base to near apex, median carina distinct. Scape short, rather strongly increasing in width to apex; second joint of funicle longer than first, some

of the following ones lightly transverse. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded, median line narrow and distinct, towards sides somewhat vermiculate. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* not very much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel from behind shoulders (which are oblique) to beyond the middle; with geminate rows of large, but not closely adjacent, punctures; third, fifth, and seventh interstices lightly elevated, and in places obtusely tuberculate. *Legs* rather stout; front tibiae rather strongly curved and moderately denticulate. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The type being unique and in perfect condition, it has not been abraded. In the 1906 table of the genus, it would be referred to *L.* From *L. globicollis*, it differs in the elytra not much wider than the prothorax at its widest, alternate interstices much less conspicuously elevated, prothorax smaller, with sides less strongly rounded, and rostrum shorter and differently sculptured; *L. corrugatus* and *L. argillaceus* have very different elytra. The setae are mostly depressed, but on account of their colour being paler than the scales, they are rather conspicuous; on the tibiae, they are denser than elsewhere, not very long on the upper surface of same, but decidedly longer on their under-surface, where they are almost as long as on the muzzle. The sublateral sulci and the scrobes are greatly obscured by the clothing, but the former appear to be subtriangular, and to be open posteriorly; the latter appear to be very shallow posteriorly and to be directed below the lower edge of the eyes. There is a fairly distinct, but obtuse, tubercle on each shoulder, and another on the fifth interstice near summit of apical slope, but the elytra might almost fairly be regarded as non-tuberculate.

LEPTOPS SCABER, n.sp.

Black. Densely clothed with dark brown scales: with short, stout setae, not very dense on prothorax and elytra, but becoming denser on rostrum and femora, and much denser and longer on tibiae.

Head with a fairly large interocular fovea. Rostrum long,

parallel-sided to near apex, and then rather strongly inflated; median carina distinct, except near base and apex; sublateral sulci narrow, at base suddenly directed inwards so as almost to touch the interocular fovea; scrobes deep, directed on to lower surface, where they almost meet. Antennæ moderately stout; scape not quite touching the eye; two basal joints of funicle of equal length, but second apparently the longer (from above), some of the following ones feebly transverse. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, sides irregularly rounded, with an irregular medio-frontal excavation; with numerous rounded tubercles or large granules, a few of which are irregularly conjoined. *Elytra* subelliptic, at base scarcely wider than prothorax, but much wider across middle; with irregular rows of large punctures, becoming regular on sides; third, fifth, and seventh interstices tuberculate. *Legs* rather stout; tibiæ not visibly denticulate. Length, 15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen (J. A. Anderson); unique.

In the 1906 table of the genus, would be associated with *L. superciliaris*, which is a much smaller and otherwise very different species. The combination, in fact, of sublateral sulci almost meeting on the upper surface, and scrobes almost meeting on the undersurface, is without parallel in the genus. It is a rough-looking species, at first glance like some females of *L. multinodosus* and *L. cicatricosus*. A few of the scales have a faint golden lustre; each of the femora has an obscure dark ring. The elytral tubercles are mostly obtuse, although a few are subconical; the largest is on the third interstice at summit of apical slope, the next largest is on the fifth; on the seventh, they are few in number and small.

LEPTOPS CONCINNUS, n.sp.

Black. Very densely clothed with glistening white scales, with a silvery or rosy gloss; setæ mostly confined to rostrum, legs, and undersurface.

Head somewhat flattened between eyes; interocular fovea not traceable. Rostrum moderately long; median carina apparently absent, intermediate ones obtuse; sublateral sulci rather deep,

subcrescentic in shape, and closed at both ends; scrobes deep, directed below lower edge of eyes. Antennæ comparatively long and thin; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides irregularly rounded and widest slightly in advance of the middle; surface vermiculate-tuberculate, with a rather small medio-frontal impression. *Elytra* separately rounded at base and increasing in width to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large, conspicuously black punctures; third interstice with a large tubercle at summit of apical slope, and numerous shining black nodes between same and base, fifth with a somewhat smaller tubercle and less numerous nodes, seventh with somewhat larger nodes and an obtuse humeral tubercle. *Legs* rather long; tibiae not visibly denticulate. Length, 17 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen (J. A. Anderson); unique.

With the general shape of *L. iliacus*, *L. nodicollis*, and *L. maleficus*, but with very peculiar clothing; the curious satiny lustre of the scales is almost the same (although varying in shades) throughout, but on the rostrum and legs the lustre is interrupted by the setæ. The setæ on the elytra are almost confined to the suture and apical slope, elsewhere being either absent or traceable with difficulty; from the prothorax at first they appear to be entirely absent, but a few small ones may be traced by their slightly darker colour than the scales; between the eyes, on the rostrum and legs, they are dense, stiff, and brownish; on the undersurface of the tibiae, and on the abdomen, they are pale. The deep, black punctures and the conspicuously shining black nodes give the elytra a rather curious appearance. The rostrum appears to be non-carinate along the middle, but the type was not abraded to make certain of this.

LEPTOPS MINOR, n.sp.

Black, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with fawn-coloured scales, mixed with stout setæ.

Head with interocular fovea narrow. Eyes rather convex, scarcely once and one-half as deep as wide. Rostrum rather long; median and intermediate carinae very distinct through

clothing; sublateral sulci narrow; scrobes deep only in front, directed towards middle of eyes. Antennæ comparatively long and thin. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides evenly rounded; with numerous small tubercular elevations, and with a small medio-frontal impression. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* strongly convex, elliptic-ovate, across base no wider than prothorax, but almost twice as wide across middle, with rows of large, partially concealed punctures; third interstice with an obtuse tubercle at summit of apical slope, and a still more obtuse one near base, fifth with two obtuse ones slightly closer together than those on third. *Legs* moderately long but rather stout; tibiae feebly denticulate. Length, 7-8 mm.

Hab. — Queensland: Brisbane (H. W. Cox).

The absence of a scutellum associates this species with *L. tetraphysodes*, but the tubercles are differently placed; on that species, the four nearer the suture are placed, as it were, at the corners of a square; on the present species, the two nearer the base are fully twice as distant as those from summit of the apical slope, as the two on the third interstice on the left elytron are to their fellows on the right; the punctures and clothing are also different. On the elytra, the setæ are fairly dense on the suture and elevated parts, but rather sparse elsewhere; on the prothorax, they are fairly numerous, and, on the front margin, are condensed into two feeble fascicles.

ONESORUS HOPLOCNEMUS, n.sp.

Black, appendages in parts obscurely dilated with red. Moderately densely clothed with greyish-white scales.

Head wide and gently convex between eyes, these very prominent. Rostrum short, wide, and rather flat, median carina very feeble; sublateral sulci apparently absent. Scape about as long as four following joints combined; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second, the four apical ones subglobular. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as the median length; with large, irregular punctures, and subreticulate elevations. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* rather briefly ovate, sides strongly rounded; with rows of large, deep punctures, close together, but partially

concealed by scales; no interstices conspicuously elevated. Hind *tibiæ* with a few conspicuous teeth; claw-joint elongate, the claws separated throughout. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Wyndham (Inspector Stephens).

In some respects close to *O. ocularis* but smaller, eyes not subangulate, and no elytral interstices elevated. There are a few granules on the two basal segments of abdomen. The clothing is of an almost uniform dingy-white throughout, and nowhere condensed into markings, but the type appears to be somewhat abraded.

AMISALLUS TUBERCULIFRONS, n.sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi feebly diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with setæ.

Head with two large, obtuse tubercles between eyes; these very narrow. Rostrum moderately long, dilated towards apex, median carina traceable through clothing; apical triangle conspicuously elevated and shining. Scape rather lightly curved, rather rapidly increasing in width to apex; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, second slightly longer than first, all the others transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, rather widely depressed along middle, each side of depression conspicuously bituberculate towards apex, with numerous small tubercles or nodes elsewhere. *Elytra* briefly subovate, strongly convex, much wider than prothorax; with rows of very large punctures, regular only on sides; with numerous round, conspicuous tubercles. Length, 7-8 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Sydney (A. J. Coates), Kurrajong (Macleay Museum)

In general appearance like *A. nodosus*, but elytra without small tubercles on suture at summit of apical slope, and median channel of prothorax deeper, with the tubercles at its sides considerably larger; seen directly from in front, the apex of the prothorax is very conspicuously bituberculate. There are a few inconspicuous tubercles at the extreme base of elytra, but the larger ones are in two rows on each elytron, and so placed that the end ones, whilst distinctly belonging to the inner row, might

also be regarded as the end ones of the outer row; the inner row consists of a large one, then two smaller ones, then a large one at summit of apical slope, and then some smaller ones on the slope itself; the outer row commences with the largest tubercle on the elytron, and is followed by three others gradually decreasing in size; there are also a few granules on the basal half of the suture.

AMISALLUS BASIPENNIS, n sp.

Black, appendages in places diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy brown, slightly variegated scales, interspersed with setæ.

Head with two fairly large but very obtuse tubercles between eyes. Rostrum moderately long, somewhat dilated towards apex. Scape with basal half thin, then suddenly and strongly dilated to apex; funicle thin, two basal joints elongate, the others subglobular. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, widely excavated along middle, strongly impressed each side in front, the sides somewhat rough. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures, regular only on sides; each with two rows of conspicuous tubercles, and a few small ones on suture and towards sides. *Claw-joint* unusually long. Length, 4.4½ mm.

Hab. — Victoria: Mallee (C. French).

The inner row of tubercles on each elytron is composed of six or seven, and the outer of five or six; the basal tubercle of each row is large, elongate, oblique, and rapidly slopes downwards, with its base slightly overhanging the base of the prothorax. It is the smallest of the genus, and readily distinguished from all others by the four, large, basal tubercles of elytra; the groove on the prothorax is deeper than usual, and the walls by which it is bounded are roughly elevated rather than tuberculate; the rostrum is so densely clothed that the median carina, if present, is entirely concealed.

I am acquainted with two other small species of *Amisallus*, one of which has a remarkably stout scape; but the specimens are so heavily encrusted with mud (that could not be removed

without much of the clothing as well) that it is inadvisable to describe them.

POLYPHRADES APICALIS, n.sp.

Black, tarsi reddish, other parts of appendages very obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with light brown scales, with a few spots of darker scales, but becoming ashen on undersurface and legs; with rather dense, more or less depressed setæ.

Rostrum short and wide, on an almost even plane with head, with a narrow median line continued on to head; inter-antennary space wide; apical plate triangular and densely punctate. Scape curved, stout at apex; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, fourth to seventh lightly transverse. *Prothorax* (at widest) almost twice as wide as long, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded; with dense, round granules, traceable before abrasion. *Elytra* subovate, sides rather strongly rounded, base no wider than base of prothorax; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller before abrasion. *Claws* almost equal and distinctly separated only at tip. Length, 5mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Henry Hacker's No.952).

The second and third striæ (from the suture) near the apex are deflected, at right angles, to become the first and second lateral ones, without interruption of any sort; on most species of the genus, there is a costate elevation there (as on *P. longipennis*) or at least the continuation of an interstice interposed, as it were, between the sutural and lateral striæ, and by this character alone (although there are others) it may be distinguished from all the other species from Queensland. The head and rostrum, from behind, appear to be on an even plane, but, from the side, there is seen to be a slight depression at their junction; the rostrum is scarcely longer than in *P. brevirostris* (a species it has little in common with), but the inter-antennary space is less conspicuously dilated posteriorly. Although not a strikingly distinct species, I know of no really closely allied one. The darker markings on the prothorax are mostly basal; on the elytra, they are mostly feeble spots starting from punctures in the striæ.

POLYPHRADES CORDATUS, n.sp.

Black, appendages more or less reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown mottled with ashen scales, becoming almost entirely ashen on undersurface; elytra with sparse setæ, distinct only on sides and on apical slope.

Rostrum not very long, sides almost parallel, transversely impressed on each side of base; inter-antennary space almost parallel, not conspicuously tricarinate; apical triangle distinct. *Antennæ* not very stout; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, derm concealed. *Elytra* conspicuously cordate, each separately rounded at base, sides strongly rounded; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller and in narrow striæ before abrasion. *Claws* short and feebly cleft. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

A very small species, with the elytra more perfectly heart-shaped than in any other species (even including *P. cordipennis*) before me. From the many small species of the genus, readily distinguished by the combination of heart-shaped and inconspicuously setose elytra, short rostrum (notched on each side of base), and short scape. In general appearance, it comes fairly close to *P. marmoratus* before abrasion, but the elytra are somewhat different at the base, the prothorax and rostrum are narrower, and the colour of the derm is different: *P. inconspicuus* has distinctly longer elytra, rostrum, and antennæ. In some lights, a row of setæ may be traced on each elytral interstice. No granules are traceable on the prothorax before abrasion; and where the disc has been partly abraded, a few fairly large punctures are in evidence, but no granules. The type appears to be a female.

POLYPHRADES SUBTERRANEUS, n.sp.

♂. Blackish, some parts obscurely diluted with red, appendages usually entirely reddish. Densely clothed with somewhat variegated scales; mixed with numerous stout, more or less erect setæ.

Eyes not very large, and almost circular. *Rostrum* rather short, apparently non-carinate; apical plate subtriangular. *Scape* moderately long and lightly curved, thickened towards apex; first joint of funicle rather stout, as long as second and third combined, the following ones transverse. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous, small, round granules, and fairly large punctures, but all more or less concealed before abrasion. *Elytra* briefly elliptic-ovate, each separately rounded at base, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded; with regular rows of rather large punctures, appearing very small through clothing. Length, 2.2½ mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat larger elytra, basal segments of abdomen more convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart; abundant at roots of beach-growing plants in July (A. M. Lea).

A small *Mandalotus*-like form, but without free claws; these at first appear to be single, but on very close examination are seen to be cleft at the tip; consequently the species is referable to *Polyphrades*. The clothing is very variable, but is mostly of a muddy-brown, more or less conspicuously variegated with ashen (sometimes almost white); and, in certain lights, many of the paler scales frequently have a golden gloss; each side of the prothorax is usually clothed with a conspicuous pale patch; on the elytra, the pale spots and patches vary from scarcely traceable and of but slight extent, to very conspicuous and occupying fully one-third of the surface; the sculpture of the upper surface of the rostrum is entirely concealed by the scales. The derm itself is often reddish in parts, especially on the elytra and undersurface; the legs are usually conspicuously reddish, but the femora and tibiæ are sometimes deeply infuscated.

MANDALOTUS MICROSCOPICUS, n.sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown, antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with muddy-brown, feebly variegated scales, interspersed with stout setæ.

Rostrum rather short, sculpture of upper surface entirely concealed. *Scape* not very long, somewhat dilated to apex; first

joint of funicle stouter and longer than second, the others all transverse. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded. *Elytra* elongate-subovate, at widest about middle. Two basal segments of *abdomen* flat in middle. *Legs* rather short and stout; front coxæ lightly but distinctly separated. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Muswellbrook (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

A minute and rather narrow species, of which two specimens, probably males, are before me; its size alone will readily distinguish the species from all those referred to K, in the 1914 table of the genus. One specimen has the derm considerably paler than the other, its undersurface being no darker than the legs. The setæ on the upper surface are of two colours, stramineous and dark brown, the paler ones being stouter and more conspicuous than the others. On abrasion, the pronotum is seen to be without granules, but with rather dense punctures; on the elytra, the punctures, although fairly large, are entirely concealed, their places being marked by light striation of the clothing.

MANDALOTUS MAGNICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Blackish, some parts obscurely diluted with red; antennæ castaneous. Densely clothed with ashen-grey scales, on the elytra mottled with brown; with numerous setæ.

Rostrum moderately long, median carina narrow and distinct throughout. Antennæ rather long and thin; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide; sides evenly rounded, with a narrowly impressed median line, and a deeper transverse one at base; with numerous rounded granules, readily traceable through clothing. *Elytra* slightly narrower than prothorax, and not twice as long, base truncate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly elevated, with a few indistinct scattered granules, but some fairly distinct ones on suture. *Metasternum* and *abdomen* with a large excavation common to both; basal segment of the latter with a feeble carina in middle of apex, second segment with a rather

conspicuous curved carina near apex. Front *coxae* rather widely separated; femora stout; tibiae granulate, the front pair rather strongly denticulate on lower surface. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Taralga (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

In the latest table of the genus,* would be associated with *M. granulatus* and *M. fuliginus*, but readily distinguished from these by the abdomen. In general appearance, it is something like *M. piliventris*, *M. cuciventris*, and some specimens of *M. ventralis*, but with the abdomen carinate: the only other described species having the abdomen transversely bicarinate is *M. bicarinatus*, but, on that species, the carina on the first segment is much more distinct than on the second, the front *coxae* are much closer together, and the size is very much less. The excavation on the undersurface is very conspicuous, but less so than on *M. foveatus*. On the prothorax, there is a depressed seta on each granule; on the elytra, the setae are in single rows on the interstices, but the four lateral ones, except at the tip, are non-setose. A few inconspicuous granules are present on the elytra.

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.

URACANTHUS GLABRILINEATUS, n.sp.

♂. Dark piceous-brown, becoming black in places; elytra with apical two-thirds light castaneous. Densely but somewhat irregularly clothed with stramineous pubescence, very dense along undersurface of middle femora.

Head with median line deep and narrow, base rather densely punctate. Antennae almost extending to tip of elytra, fourth to tenth joints dilated on one side of apex, eleventh about one-third longer than tenth, slightly notched on lower side near apex. *Prothorax* much longer than wide, base about one-fourth wider than apex, sides bisinuate: transversely corrugate throughout, and with two small nodes in middle. *Elytra* moderately narrowed from shoulders to basal third, thence parallel-sided almost to apex, each strongly emarginate and acutely bispinose

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1914, p.299.

at apex, the sutural spine longer and more acute than the other; basal third with dense punctures of moderate size, the interspaces with small, dense ones, elsewhere with very small punctures. Length, 25 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May).

In some respects close to *M. simulans*, but tips of elytra bidentate, subhumeral markings partially clothed, and each elytron with five glabrous lines. Each elytron, to the naked eye, has a large dark subhumeral patch, on which the clothing is sparse in places, but the space between the patches is quite as dark as the patches themselves; although, being densely clothed, its colour is normally concealed; from each of the subglabrous patches, three glabrous lines extend almost to the apex; the suture and the margin are also narrowly glabrous. On the prothorax, the clothing has a somewhat loose appearance, but is condensed into two fairly conspicuous oblique lines.

URACANTHUS INERMIS, n.sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous. Densely but irregularly clothed with pale pubescence, four hind femora conspicuously clothed along middle of undersurface.

Head with median line narrow and abruptly terminated before base, the latter densely granulate-punctate; clypeus densely punctate, suture deep and semicircular. Antennæ terminated a short distance before apex of elytra, most of the joints very feebly produced on one side at apex, eleventh about one-third longer than tenth. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, base very little wider than apex, sides feebly dilated at middle; strongly transversely corrugated, but the corrugations more or less interrupted before middle, each side of middle with a small, round nodule. *Elytra* very little (except near base not at all) wider than prothorax, sides feebly diminishing in width to basal fourth, thence parallel-sided to apex, where each is evenly rounded; with several scarcely visible longitudinal elevations; punctures very minute. Length (♂♀), 22-26 mm.

♀ Differs in having somewhat shorter antennæ, wider abdomen, and femora not densely clothed along undersurface.

Hab.—Queensland : Cairns (E. Allen), Endeavour River (C. French).

In general appearance, strikingly close to *U. bivittatus*, but with tips of elytra quite strongly rounded, without the least traces of notches or spines. The prothorax has four conspicuous lines of subochreous pubescence, with the intervening spaces highly polished and almost glabrous; but just outside of the submedian line, there are two small spots of clothing; the median subglabrous space is unusually wide. On each elytron, a fairly wide glabrous line commences on each shoulder, and is traceable almost to apex; but, from about the middle, it is distinctly narrowed and lightly clothed. The false suture of the eleventh joint of antennæ is quite distinct on two of the specimens before me, and traceable on the other. The corrugations of the prothorax are strong, but, along the middle, the surface (except at base and apex) is smooth and shining.

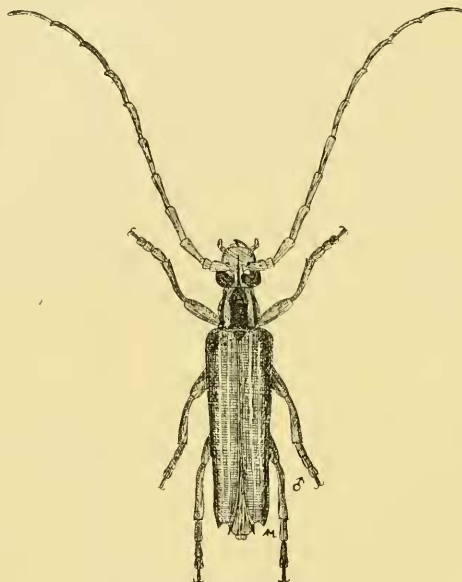
URACANTHUS MALEFICUS, n.sp.

♂. Picco-castaneous, elytra and parts of appendages somewhat paler. Densely clothed with short stramineous pubescence, becoming almost golden on head and prothorax, on the latter condensed into conspicuous vittæ, leaving three polished and almost glabrous spaces; sterna with almost golden pubescence, somewhat longer and darker than on abdomen.

Head with median line very narrow; clypeus with moderately dense, partially concealed punctures, suture deep and semicircular. Antennæ long and thin, fully two joints passing elytra, most of the joints rather acutely produced on one side at apex, eleventh about one fourth longer than tenth. *Prothorax* about twice as long as the apical width, but this much less than that of the base, sides somewhat dilated in middle, surface gently undulating and smooth. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, each at apex semicircularly emarginate and strongly bispinose, each with two feeble elevations and remnants of a third; basal third with dense and fairly coarse punctures, becoming much smaller to middle, thence with very small ones only. Length (♂♀), 25-32 mm.

♀. Differs in having antennæ terminated before apex of elytra, with their serrations less pronounced, elytra longer and wider, with smaller punctures about base, abdomen larger, and legs somewhat shorter, with thinner tarsi.

Hab.—Tasmania: Sprent (A. M. Lea).



Uracanthus maleficus, n.sp.

The widely glabrous, median portion of pronotum, without transverse or irregular corrugations, and wide, immaculate elytra, each conspicuously bispinose at apex, readily distinguish this from all previously described species. The elytra are uniformly clothed throughout, except that, on each side of the scutellum, the pubescence is slightly longer and more brightly coloured than elsewhere; the glabrous median space on the pronotum is about twice the width of the lateral ones; there is a cluster of coarse punctures on each side of the clypeus, but they are normally almost concealed. The clothing of the undersurface of the four hind femora of the male is rather denser than on the female, but is not conspicuously different as on so many species of the genus.

A hazelnut-hedge at Sprent was practically destroyed by larvae of this species, and the specimens described were reared from sections of the affected trees.

URACANTHUS VENTRALIS, n.sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous. Rather densely clothed with whitish pubescence: four hind femora along middle of undersurface with dense subochreous clothing; three basal segments of abdomen each with a conspicuous round medio-apical spot, on which the clothing is somewhat darker and longer than on the adjacent parts.

Head with median line deep and narrow; clypeus with dense irregular punctures, suture partially concealed. *Antennæ* distinctly passing elytra, third joint lightly, fourth to tenth triangularly produced on one side at apex, eleventh about one-fourth longer than tenth. *Prothorax* much longer than wide, base not much wider than apex, sides strongly and almost evenly rounded in middle, strongly transversely corrugated, but across middle irregular. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, tips evenly rounded but suture strongly spinose; each with two feebly elevated lines and remnants of two others; basal third with dense and coarse punctures, rapidly becoming smaller to middle, and dense and small posteriorly. Length, 17 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May).

In general appearance, fairly close to *U. strigosus* and *U. albatrus*, and with somewhat similar abdominal clothing to the males of those species, but each elytron unispinose instead of bispinose, prothorax with more uniform clothing, the lateral node more obtuse and more distant from the base, antennæ considerably longer, etc. It is allied to *U. saturalis*, but is paler, prothorax with sides more evenly rounded, each with four lines of pale clothing, with the interspaces sparsely clothed (on *U. saturalis* the lines of clothing are more numerous, and the interspaces are glabrous), but in particular by the curious abdominal clothing.

URACANTHUS CORRUGICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Piceous-brown, elytra and parts of appendages paler. Moderately densely clothed with ashen pubescence, somewhat shorter and sparser on elytra than elsewhere; middle femora densely clothed along middle of undersurface.

Head with median line deep and narrow; clypeus with dense, irregular punctures, suture deep and triangular. Antennæ extending to tip of elytra, fifth to tenth joints triangularly produced on one side at apex, eleventh about one-fourth longer than tenth. *Prothorax* moderately long, base distinctly wider than apex, sides subangular about middle; strongly transversely corrugated, but irregular and with a few small nodes across middle. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, moderately decreasing in width to basal fourth, each moderately notched at apex, with the suture spinose; densely and minutely punctate. Length, 26 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May).

A rather dark species of moderate size, with elytra lightly but uniformly clothed, and without distinctly elevated lines; each is unispinose only, as the outer portion of the apical notch is quite evenly rounded; the prothoracic corrugations are unusually strong.

URACANTHUS ATER, n.sp.

♂. Deep black, part of elytra very obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with ashen pubescence. four hind femora along middle of undersurface with dense, conspicuous clothing.

Head with median line very narrow; clypeus with a few large punctures, its suture semicircular. Antennæ slightly passing elytra, fifth to tenth joints triangularly produced on one side at apex, eleventh one-third longer than tenth. *Prothorax* not much longer than basal width, which is somewhat greater than that of apex, sides angulate in middle; strongly and irregularly corrugated, with some small nodes across middle. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided from about basal third, each rounded at apex, but slightly notched near suture, with the

suture briefly spinose; densely and rather finely punctate, and with very feeble elevated lines. Length, 21 mm.

Hab.—Central Australia (H. Hacker).

Structurally close to the preceding species, but much darker, elytra with rather coarser (although not large) punctures, prothoracic corrugations more irregular, and hind femora, as well as the middle pair, with dense, masculine clothing. The pubescence on the head is dense, on the prothorax it is longer and sparser, on the elytra it is rather short and sparse (the type evidently has the base of the elytra somewhat abraded), on the sterna it is very dense.

EARINUS BIMACULATUS, n.sp.

♂. Head, antennæ, and legs black, with a more or less brassy-green gloss; elytra, mesosternum, metasternum, basal and apical segments of abdomen, and tips of the others metallic bluish-green; prothorax (two large spots excepted) and most of the three median segments of abdomen flavous. Clothed with long, straggling, black and ashen hairs, third and fourth segments of abdomen each with a rounded, medio-apical space with very dense, sooty pubescence.

Head with very dense and rather coarse punctures, but becoming sparse in front. Four basal joints of antennæ shining and with distinct punctures, third as long as first and much longer than fourth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth. *Prothorax* very little wider at base than at apex, from about middle strongly dilated towards base, but abruptly narrowed before same; with sparsely and irregularly distributed punctures, mostly of moderate size. *Elytra* very little wider than widest part of prothorax, rather strongly narrowed to beyond the middle, each somewhat acute at apex: with dense and rather coarse punctures, but shoulders and extreme base with sparse and small ones. *Legs* moderately long and thin, and with distinct punctures. Length, 14 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Huon River (A. M. Lea), unique.

The genus is now first recorded from Tasmania; the species is allied to *E. mimulus*, but the elytra are non-fasciate and prothorax bimaculate. The spots on the prothorax are large, blackish-brown, slightly nearer the base than apex, and slightly nearer the sides than middle; the long hairs on the antennæ do not extend beyond the sixth joint, on the elytra the clothing is sparser and paler than on the prothorax. The elytral punctures are not in regular series; although with an irregular lineate arrangement in places, they are coarsest at about one-fifth from the base; at about one-fifth from the apex, there is a feebly elevated (somewhat purplish) irregular transverse elevation, immediately beyond which the punctures decrease in size.

EARINUS HUMERALIS, n.sp.

Flavous; head between eyes, clypeus, a large spot on each side of middle of prothorax, scutellum, shoulders, apex and a post-median fascia on elytra, mesosternum, most of metasternum, legs (base of femora and parts of coxæ excepted) and antennæ (base of third, fourth, and fifth joints excepted) black or blackish. Clothed with long, straggling, blackish and ashen hairs; elytra, in addition, with short, pale, and rather sparse pubescence.

Head with very dense and rather coarse punctures, but becoming sparser and smaller on clypeus; median line narrow and deep. *Antennæ* moderately thin, four basal joints shining and with distinct punctures, third joint slightly longer than first and much longer than fourth, fifth distinctly longer than fourth and sixth, eleventh longer than tenth. *Prothorax* with basal and apical fourths comparatively narrow and parallel-sided, the intervening space strongly dilated towards base, but abruptly narrowed before same; with punctures varying from sparse and small to moderately dense and coarse. *Elytra* very little wider than widest part of prothorax, moderately narrowed to basal third; with dense and rather coarse punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and much sparser on shoulders and about extreme base. *Legs* moderately long, and with distinct punctures. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville (H. H. D. Griffith).

Allied to *E. pictus*, but prothorax with two disconnected spots (rounded in front and angular behind), each shoulder with a black, isolated patch, and basal half of third, fourth, and fifth joints of antennæ pale. The postmedian fascia on the elytra is slightly longer than the flavous portion between it and the apex. The long hairs on the antennæ do not extend beyond the fifth joint. The abdomen is missing from the type.

Two specimens of this species in Mr. Griffith's collection are in perfect condition; on each of them the abdomen is of a bright red with a large black spot on the side of each segment, except of the posterior one, which is black throughout, except for a narrow medio-basal portion; the four basal segments have each a conspicuous patch of golden hairs on each side posterior to the black spots. They are probably males.